

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")
(Via Southern Line.)

THE "TIMES" ON THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says that the utter collapse of China raises many troublesome political problems, and that Japan must not suppose that no limits are to be set to her expansion at the cost of China.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

THE JAPANESE ON THE LIAOTUNG PROMONTORY.

The following telegram was received from Japan this afternoon:—
On the afternoon of Thursday, 8th inst., the Japanese army under Field-Marshal Oyama, completely occupied Tientsin. After destroying the Chinese torpedo-boats guarding the approaches, the Japanese fleet, transports, and torpedo-boats anchored in the Bay.

The capture includes the torpedo station with lighting apparatus and equipments and charts of submarine topography.

Upwards of eighty cannons and quick-firing guns fell into the hands of the Japanese.

A PROGNOSTICATION.

A correspondent, writing from the North a fortnight ago, says:—

"I don't think this war will finish this year. My own impression is that military operations are stopped for the winter, but that another naval fight is possible, though hardly probable. The Japs have attained their first object in the conquest of Korea; and, if they could get a suitable indemnity from China, could now cease the war with considerable credit to themselves. Their second probable object, the invasion of Chihli, has been frustrated by the naval battle of Yalu to such an extent as to render it almost impossible for them to attempt it this year. In spite of what is said in the papers, their fleet was severely crippled. An invasion of Manchuria in the winter is no luxury, and had they intended it—we give them any credit for nous—they would have followed up their success at Pingyang. [We now know that the Japanese fleet was not severely crippled at the Yalu, certainly not for any length of time; and that the success at Pingyang has been followed up, albeit carefully.—Ed.]

It seems probable, therefore, that the Japs will stay further military operations in the belief or hope that during the winter terms—advantageous to themselves—may be come to. These terms are certain to include a large indemnity, and this China certainly will not pay just yet. Japan will then (barring certain possible eventualities) be forced to resume the war in the spring, and then with a very large chance of success. The modifying eventuality is foreign interference, and it is not unlikely that this may be exerted in the interests of peace.

TELEGRAMS FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

Hiroshima, November 2.
A banquet promoted to celebrate the victory of the Japanese army and navy took place today at the Hotel de Ville. Over five hundred persons were present. H.I.M. the Emperor reached the temporary building of the Diet, shortly after 2 p.m. The Emperor being conducted to a special apartment, gave audience to members of the Imperial family, Ministers of State, and other distinguished guests. His Majesty then walked through the building to inspect various articles exhibited by public bodies. Among the amusements provided were performances by students of the Etajima Naval School, fencing, selections of music, and No dances.

Hiroshima, November 8.
A number of civil and military officers proceeded to the Headquarters today to celebrate the Emperor's Birthday. The houses were decorated as usual, and great rejoicing prevailed throughout the town. The residents gave a congratulatory banquet in the Public Garden during the afternoon, at which their Imperial Highnesses Prince Arisugawa and Fushimi, Counts Ito and Saigo, and other distinguished officials were present.

Shanghai, November 9.
Victory Li has been advising the Peking Government to conclude peace, obtaining the best conditions that it can.

TO PEKING, TO PEKING.

Nothing short of blowing in the Gates of Peking, whereby the *Hochi*, will suffice to arouse senile China from her long lethargy and lead her into the path of civilization and enlightenment, so that she may never again play the part of the great peace-disturber of the East. A light punishment would be powerless to make her recognize her error and learn the value of peace and civilization. During the last fifty years England and France more than once chastised her vice and ignorance, taking from her Hongkong and Annam and a great deal of treasure and blood. These minor punishments have been even more vicious and barbarous than before toward Englishmen and Frenchmen. Her European enemies show that no half measures can do much to straighten the crooked hearts and stiffen the hard backs of the proud Celestials. Now, therefore, to gratify her own thirst for conquest, but for the sake of humanity and civilization, and most of all for China's sake, Japan should not listen to any foreign intervention, until the Four Hundred Provinces of the colossal Kingdom have been made to recognize the glory of the "Kising Sun."

WHEREAS THE CHINESE PRESS?—
According to the *Shen Ching*, a telegram from Hiroshima, dated 8:30 p.m. on the 2nd inst., says that the whole of the Chinese ships effected their escape from Port Arthur at the first sign of a Japanese campaign in the Liaotung Peninsula, and are now lying in Wei-hai-wei. It is difficult to know what to believe among the various reports circulated as to the whereabouts of the *Zeiyang* Squadron. The *Shen Ching* says that a Japanese squadron of 8 ships reconnoitred Wei-hai-wei a few days ago, and saw a number of Chinese vessels lying

there under the guns of the forts. The Japanese squadron consisted of 2 men-of-war and 6 converted steamers, so that had the Chinese ventured out they ought not to have found much difficulty in winning a first victory. But they did not venture out.

THE 'GAELIC' SEARCHED FOR CONTRABAND-OF-WAR.

Towards dusk on Sunday evening (4th inst.) two Japanese torpedo-boats steamed into harbour and took up positions on each quarter of the O. and O. steamer *Gaelic*. They were followed by two boats containing Police and Customs officials, which lay off on either beam of the big liner. Then a Government transport with a detachment of mariners in the bow steamed past and anchored astern. These manoeuvres caused considerable surprise to Captain Pearce and his officers, which was heightened when a boarding party came up the gangway and asked permission to search the vessel for contraband of war. Captain Pearce said that he was in the hands of the Authorities, and they could do just as they wished, but he protested against his vessel being subjected to a search. Every courtesy was shown the search party as they went through the ship, and equal courtesy was displayed by them. Nothing was apparently found as nothing was ordered on deck. Next morning the officer in charge of the party proceeded on shore to the O. and O. Agency, and some parleying was going on between the British Consul, H.B.M.'s Minister at Tokyo, Mr. B. O. Howard, and the Authorities as we went to press.

Captain Pearce in an interview with a representative of the *Japan Mail* this morning (5th inst.) said, in answer to inquiries: "I give you my word as an officer and a gentleman that there is nothing contraband on board my vessel." This is the statement of an officer who holds the water-pipe suspect that some contraband of war is contained in the baggage of a passenger who is proceeding to China, and that the Authorities are endeavouring to obtain permission to search his personal effects. The vessel is a British ship, and as far as Captain Pearce knew, nothing seemed likely to prevent her sailing at the appointed hour.—*Japan Mail*.

THE SYDNEY AND GAELO AFFAIRS.

A KOREA PAPER ON THE ARRESTS.

Available text-books on International Law do not help us at all to an understanding of the apparently high-handed proceedings of the Japanese authorities in regard to the *Sydney* and her cargo on Monday. It will be most interesting, even from a purely scholastic standpoint, to hear the line of defence adopted. The expediency of the course of conduct chosen, all the preliminary suspicions being granted, and the hard words used, are only excuses. The expediency of the course of conduct chosen, all the preliminary suspicions being granted, and the hard words used, are only excuses. The expediency of the course of conduct chosen, all the preliminary suspicions being granted, and the hard words used, are only excuses.

There was no serious pretence of examining those papers of her where, if any, contraband would be concealed. There was neither time nor opportunity for transhipment from the *Gaelic* to the *Sydney* in Yokohama. But it was hoped that a few hours would enable some means to be devised for creating the force needed, devoid of the semblance of force. The steamer was accordingly embargoed, the formal protest of her Captain being naturally waived aside. The Vice-Consul's efforts were of little avail. Hours were spent in doing nothing really except waiting and waiting, that the vessel might be released. The Japanese authorities could be legally detained. Their effects were seized and their every movement was guarded in the meantime, however; the only notice taken of the objection officially raised to the seizure of the vessel was that the Japanese authorities were instructed to leave their weapons with their comrades on the pier. But this was not for long. Orders came that the men were to be taken at all costs. The Japanese Commanding officer made an armed guard on board, without warrant, on French territory. No nation would have had the right to do so; a nation under extra-territorial jurisdictional restrictions has less right than none, if we may so express ourselves. The French flag, and there is no doubt that had the American Consul met them on the pier and demanded their immediate delivery to his own custody they would have been held by force. They have been kept in close custody by the Japanese at a native hotel, where all approach to them is sternly forbidden. Had all the treaties been solemnly and martial law proclaimed in Kobe the procedure could not have been more arbitrary. What is the charge against the prisoners? There is no charge; there is at most a badly supported case of suspicion. There is no charge; there is at most a badly supported case of suspicion. There is no charge; there is at most a badly supported case of suspicion.

It may be laid down as certain that nothing contraband was discovered; nothing seriously compromising was found among their papers, except to an already prejudiced mind. There has been nothing shown against them of the prisoners that so far as we and kind, comes within any rule known to international jurisprudence. It is as likely as not that the whole affair is a mere bluff; that the sequences which very much prove almost equally serious unless we do not believe it, both France and the United States are prepared to allow Japan immunities that they would never allow to one another. The principle at stake is one that concerns the rights of nations, and the rights of nations are of the highest importance. A week or two hence it will not be regarded with indifference. It is well known to be a point beyond which peace cannot prevail. Can it be possible that even the responsible Government of this country is becoming as careless as many of its subordinate states and as most of the popular journals are of preserving peace with Europe? Has war been so deeply already, and success so favored the veins that Japan believes herself able to defy all and every Power with which she has dealings. Is this the short cut to Treaty Revision that some would find? Is it the declaration of war that the world is ended? If Japan comes well out of the *Sydney* arrest incident she will have fresh cause for rejoicing.—*Hugo News*.

This Acting Police Judge: "How old are you, miss? Elderly Female: I am—I am—The A. P. J.: Better hurry up; every moment makes it worse."

THE SYDNEY ARRESTED.

THEIR PRISONERS TAKEN.

All day long yesterday (November 6) the excitement in consequence of the detention of the M. M. *Sydney* grew, and constantly increased. Many, both as to cause and probable effects, gained currency. As early as five o'clock the Customs authorities had applied to search the ship for contraband; and she was towed to sail at seven and this was refused. At 6:30 an armed naval guard appeared and its commander repeated the demand. The Captain, the French Vice-Consul, who had been called in the meantime, when it was found that American citizens were on board, at once protested in vain. An armed guard of Japanese blue-jackets was maintained on the pier; and unarmed sentries were posted at various points on the ship itself, during and after a pretty thorough official inspection. Instructions, it was stated, had been received from Yokohama for these steps to be taken in consequence of information that contraband of war had been shipped for Shanghai from the *Gaelic*. But seemingly the instructions at first sent did not carry the local authorities very far, since the wires between Tokyo and Hiroshima were almost continuously busy with messages. The personal effects of three persons were seized and sent to the Customs for the purpose of none effect. Among their papers were found various letters and contracts. The whole proceeding is unquestionably a serious one. Pending fuller particulars we must assume that it was justified; but as so many of our readers are concerned in the matter, we give you a summary of the facts. Whether the interference with private papers and the arrest of American citizens can be upheld is another matter altogether. If it is shown that a desire to stop these persons was the cause for their arrest, we hold that the case is still a grave one. Up to dark last night it was still doubtful whether a discharge of the entire cargo would or would not be insisted upon. Very little of the contents of the holds had then been in any way interfered with. The cause of the greatest trouble was the presence of a Chinese, long resident in the States and a naturalized American, now returning home with a letter of recommendation to the Chinese Government to give him active service, and of an American inventor travelling with an assumed name. The other 'suspect' is apparently in a sense subordinate to the latter in the development of an invention, to do with explosives, that he had offered to the Chinese Legation in Washington after a certificate of recommendation from the Chinese Government to give him active service, and of an American inventor travelling with an assumed name.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES AND COMMERCE.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS AT STAKE.

The *Times* publishes a letter signed 'Sunderland' which contains a summary of the recent Admiralty return on Navies and Commerce, and pointing out that the maritime interests of the British Empire are really greater than those of all the rest of the world. The correspondent points out that the revenue of the Customs is a very large portion of the whole, and that the revenue of the Customs is a very large portion of the whole, and that the revenue of the Customs is a very large portion of the whole.

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It is a noteworthy fact that a war of magnitude and importance of that being waged between China and Japan should have so little direct influence upon the interests of investors in this country. The war has been going on for some time, and yet the financial markets have remained relatively calm. This is due to the fact that the war is not directly affecting the interests of investors in this country. The war is a local conflict, and its effects are limited to the region in which it is taking place. The financial markets are therefore not unduly disturbed by the war.

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which amount has long since been redeemed. In 1885 another loan was contracted, of which £1,000,000 carried seven per cent. interest, and £250,000, was raised at six per cent. per annum. These first steps in modern finance were watched with keen interest by promoters and investors, who realized that the opening of the Sailing Club was a step in the direction of progress. Progress in this direction has, however, since then as slow as to be almost imperceptible. After a disappointing experience with the Wooning line, which had been actually constructed and kept in operation, and some collisions were worked in connection with the line, under British auspices. No new foreign loans have been contracted, and the old ones have been gradually paid off by annual drawings. Until at the present time only some 700,000, is outstanding, and all will be redeemed in the course of next year.

Nothing could be more exemplary than the conduct of China as a debtor. Though the later loans were contracted on a silver basis, and the depreciation of that metal in effect doubles the stipulated interest payments, no suggestion of evasion or repudiation has ever been attempted by the authorities. The funds set apart out of the Customs duties have been forthcoming to the day, and with the experience of the past there can be little doubt that investors here would be very well disposed to consider any overtures for fresh advances to the Celestial Empire should such be made. There are, however, at present no indications that the burden of war charges has been weighed upon the country. But little is known of its public revenue and expenditure. The figures of the Customs revenue alone are available, and these amounted during the past year to 21,389,000 taels, a reduction of about 700,000 taels as compared with 1892. The receipts included the import and export duties, tonnage and transit duties, and opium tax, and they are estimated to be at about one-third of the total Imperial revenues, which would thus represent a total of about twenty-five million taels.

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It is a noteworthy fact that a war of magnitude and importance of that being waged between China and Japan should have so little direct influence upon the interests of investors in this country. The war has been going on for some time, and yet the financial markets have remained relatively calm. This is due to the fact that the war is not directly affecting the interests of investors in this country. The war is a local conflict, and its effects are limited to the region in which it is taking place. The financial markets are therefore not unduly disturbed by the war.

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A FRENCH PRINCE AS A JINGO.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLANS, FIRST CONSUL OF THE DUE D'ORLANS, AND A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-SEVEN, SEEMS ANXIOUS TO LET HIS COMPETITORS KNOW HOW HE COMBINES IMPROBABILITY WITH SWAGGER.

A little while ago he was for announcing Siam and giving John Bull a slap in the face. Now he has turned his attention to Madagascar. A fellow traveller says that the Prince saw practically nothing of the island, as he travelled the distance by an unfrequented route, and after a few days' stay took a hurried run to Majunga by steam launch. He never saw a responsible high official or a good specimen of the native soldiery. On the strength of this the Prince, on his return to the *Revue de Paris*, says that France has made a mistake in treating the Malagasy Government seriously. He concludes:—

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing on

Section.	Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.	7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.	8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.	9. From Kellett's Island to North Point.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.	10. Kowloon Wharves.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.	11. Jardine's Wharf.
6. From a Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.	

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship on the China Station.

Torpedo Boats in Reserve Nos. 8, 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first class; and 3 second class boats.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Cann.	H. P.	Captain.	Where at.
Admiral Korniloff	Russian cruiser	6000	—	—	Captain Elitchanoff	Nagasaki
Admiral Nakhimoff	Russian flag ship	7781	32	9600	Captain Ladroff	Vladivostok
Albatross	Russian gunboat	800	—	—	Captain Parengoe	Nagasaki
Alert	U. S. corvette	1020	R	—	Captain Durand	Shanghai
Alexandrine	German corvette	2370	10	2400	—	on route
Albatross	French cruiser	4122	10	8264	—	on route
Albatross	American cruiser	—	—	—	Commander F. McCutley	Nagasaki
Araucaria	German cruiser	2500	14	—	Captain Hofmeister	Chefoo
Asio	French gunboat	470	—	—	Commander Journe	Kiukiang
Baltimore	U. S. flag ship	4600	10	—	Captain B. F. Day	Chenulpo
Bayard	French flag ship	6200	—	—	Commander Thomsen	Chefoo
Beaumont-Beaupre	French wooden sloop	1350	9	—	—	Saigon
Bergo	Portuguese gunboat	462	—	400	Captain H. Carvalho Athayde	Chefoo
Bobo	Russian cruiser	—	13	—	Captain Lukvinsky	Chefoo
Combe	French gunboat	500	—	—	Capt. Maudet	Tientsin
Concord	American cruiser	1700	—	—	Captain Goodrich	Shanghai
Din	Portuguese gunboat	706	—	—	Captain Gomes	Macao
Don Juan de Austria	Spanish cruiser	—	—	—	—	Nagasaki
Duguay Trouin	French cruiser	3661	14	3740	Captain Redoux	on route
Florida	French cruiser	2500	—	—	—	Saigon
Gafoin	German flag ship	4100	24	9400	—	on route
Ilitis	German gunboat	489	4	330	Lieut. Schwind	Wonsung
Ilely	French cruiser	4160	10	—	—	on route
Inconstant	French gunboat	800	—	—	Capt. Granier	Vladivostok
Koryetz	Russian gunboat	—	—	—	—	Chefoo
Lion	French gunboat	460	—	—	Lieutenant Papiez	Chefoo
Ulinia	French gunboat	496	—	42	Lieut.-Com. Monneyers	Chefoo
Mario	German cruiser	2100	10	—	Captain Oredner	Nagasaki
Marion	U. S. corvette	1908	—	117	Commander Gridley	Yokohama
Manjow	Russian cruiser	1700	7	—	Commander Andreeff	Korea
Monocacy	U. S. sloop	1370	—	147	Lieut.-Com. Empey	Tientsin
Neyednick	Russian cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Zarine	Vladivostok
Petrel	U. S. gunboat	314	3	550	Lt.-Com. Emory	Nagasaki
Phalarope	French gunboat	541	—	—	Lieut.-Com.-atler Lapied	Haiphong
Prada	Russian cruiser	3000	—	—	Captain Rimsk-Korsakoff	Nagasaki
Silato's	Bu tin gunboat	—	—	—	Captain Barzoff	Vladivostok
Sivotach	Russian cruiser	960	13	—	Captain Astronoff	Tientsin
Sophie	German cruiser	—	—	—	Capt. in Herbig	Nank'g
Triomphante	French cruiser	4500	—	—	Capt. Borel de Bretzlei	Saigon
Vipers	French gunboat	460	—	—	Commander Gousselle	Saigon
Wallas	Russian cruiser	2500	13	3000	Captain Zarine	Yokohama
Wolf	German cruiser	384	4	340	Captain Kratzschmann	Tientsin
Zabala	Russian cruiser	500	—	—	Captain Demojiroff	Nagasaki

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C. L. GORHAM
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 7, 1894.

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